

CELINA DEMOCRAT

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FRIDAY, January 29, 1915

The saloon keepers in the Silver Moon district of Cincinnati are decimating the liquor licensing boards. Calamity Jane, please copy.

The declaration of the president that much of the depression from which business suffered was psychological in character is being proved true by events. Every daily newspaper one picks up makes note of the fact of such and such a mill reopening or increasing its working forces—and not a single democratic policy or law that were blamed for their suspension has been repealed meanwhile.—Commoner.

THE FOOLY OF IT

The present liquor licensing law provides for a state board of license commissioners, appointed by the governor. These commissioners in turn appoint a non-partisan board of two members in each county. This county board grants licenses to saloon keepers and sees to it that the liquor laws are enforced, having a power to revoke a license in the event the holder thereof violates the law.

During the campaign one of the issues was the decentralizing of the liquor boards. It was claimed the present law centralized too much power in the hands of the governor. The Democratic candidate for governor was accused of building up a gigantic machine through the saloon business of the state. It is now proposed to decentralize the boards in pursuance of campaign promises.

The answer to the allegation that the governor had built up a machine of saloon keepers is found in the fact that the wettest district in the state voted against him. The wettest city in the state voted for the present governor. The saloon keepers, many of them, joined hands with the anti-saloon league and voted against the governor who favored the present law and for the governor who now proposes to decentralize the boards. So the talk of machine building proved to be the silliest nonsense.

Somebody must issue the saloon licenses. Whoever issues them must have the power, of course, to revoke them. Somebody must assume responsibility for the regulation of the saloons of this state.

If the boards are made elective, the wet interests will of course be able to elect boards in wet counties—and there are boards in no other counties. Take Cincinnati as an example. The wet interests control the city. There is no question about that. Do you suppose a license board elected by the voters of Hamilton County would regulate the saloons? Hardly.

But it is urged that other elective officers should grant licenses—county auditors, prosecutors, county commissioners and so on. But would not the election of such officers, with power to grant licenses, be exactly the same as electing commissioners to grant them? Wherein would there be any improvement?

The truth is, we have the best license system of any state in the Union, fashioned after the best laws of all states and all countries. Before the law was passed the liquor laws of Canada as well as of all states in the country having license laws, were studied. There was no intention of building up a machine—and none was built. Any attempt to turn over to elective officers the granting of liquor licenses is going to be detrimental to the interests of the state, whether the power is lodged in courts, prosecutors, auditors or anybody else.—Dayton News.

JOKE ON WILLIS

Governor Willis said in his first message to the legislature that he favored abolishing the Agricultural Commission and appoint in its place a by-partisan Board consisting of 9 members. The newspaper boys at Columbus say that the joke is on Willis. In order to make good he would have to appoint four one-half Republicans and four one-half Democrats to make such a Board bi-partisan. When he said nine members, he meant that five of them were to be Republicans, Judson Harmon and James M. Cox made the State Agricultural Board half and half in politics. Willis seems to favor the election of members of the

Sore Throat Wisdom.

To relieve Sore Throat you must get at the seat of the disease, removing the cause. Nothing else does that so quickly, safely and surely as TONSILINE. A dose of TONSILINE taken upon the first appearance of Sore Throat may save long days of sickness. Use a little Sore Throat wisdom and buy a bottle of TONSILINE today. You may need it tomorrow. TONSILINE is the standard Sore Throat remedy—best known and most effective and most used. Look for the long necked fellow on the bottle when you go to the drug store to get it. 25c. and 50c. Hospital Size \$1.00. All Druggists.

To England Concerning America

In reply to the verses "To America Concerning England," by William Watson, the British poet, in which he censures American neutrality, blaming the republic for not aiding Britain in the war.)

Art thou a Mother then, who aimed at birth
To slay the Babe, which looked on eyes of hate?
Who hired the savages to kill the child?
Was't thou who struck the striding in his teens?
When Man full-grown, was't thou who hoped the sword
Would cleave him under in the Civil strife?
When in the trial had we thy love?
Art Mother of our millions who ne'er saw
Thine island?
Critic-censor thou, thy scorn
And wrath have followed all our upward way.
Our lamps of thought all thine? The flames of Greece,
Of Rome and Palestine? The children we
Of Europe, not of one lone isle aside.
Our fathers cleared the woods, and thou the toll
Wouldst take. They grew a Washington, and thou
Wouldst pare him down to Captain of thy guards.
We thank thee for the good. We thank all hands
From which came light and warmth. We bless all those
Who brought the fire from Heaven. We thank all men
Of thought, invention, art of every place.
Didst thou discover Man, his speech, his mind?
Invent his letters, laws? Was Adam born
In England? Homer? Socrates? The Christ?
Thy little thousand years are not our Past,
But all the countless ages man has climbed.
We love fair England well, but Man, the more;
Our Mother is the Earth; our Brethren Men.
We've many brethren, and thou art but one.
Neutral? With infamy we'd stain the flag
To take a part in quarrels thou and all
Thy foes have guilty share in fostering.
Thou reapest o'er four hundred million souls:
Thine allies are three hundred million more;
Thou rulest the seas; thou bringest from Ind,
From Afric, every corner, friends to help;
Thou need'st no more to war with kingdoms twain—
An hundred-fifty millions 'gainst thy hosts.
Now thine own battles fight. Ours we have fought
Even with thee, for right and leave to be.
But at the last, with all our might we'll aid
The Briton, Teuton, Russ and Gael by peace,
And stand for equal justice, for right for all.
Our guns are silent. The Republic waits.

—CALVIN DILL, WILSON, Glendale, O.

new proposed State Board by Presidents of county fair boards. This is the way it used to be, but a Republican legislature changed the law and gave the Governor the right to appoint all the members of the board.

If the Agricultural Commission law is repealed the number of offices will be increased as will also the expense.—Putnam County Sentinel.

AMERICAN INDIVIDUALITY

American individuality and the American mind, as distinguished from that of other peoples, is fast coming to be recognized as existing in fact. In habits of thought, in manner and action, events are developing the average man of the United States into a being not entirely unlike mortals of other lands but distinct in his method of thinking, with clearer conceptions of accepted local ideals, a desire to co-operate with his kind and one with purposeful, original initiative.

A favorite theme of foreign writers has been the alleged crudity of our intellectual production and our ways. If some great statesman or other character has arisen he has been charged with borrowing methods of following examples, ancient or modern; and withal possessed little originality entitling him to serious consideration. But, refined in the crucible of time, the dross having been separated in the process, the average citizen emerges as champion, not only of accepted theories of right and wrong, known to the ages, but has, within a comparatively short time originated something novel, the practice of his theories.

At no time in its history has this country so signally demonstrated the humanities. No other has, as it were on mass, declared for itself a policy of peaceful pursuit of happiness and practiced it. The American mind has grasped the meaning of individual rights, joined to a decent respect for those of others.

It is significant that not until that strong man, Woodrow Wilson, called the national conscience to a full view of this latent American instinct, did we realize the beneficence which the years had poured upon us. Suddenly was sensed that there really was an American individuality and that, as a people, there was solidarity.

And what is represented in that ideal? Something which every man recognizes as good citizenship—American citizenship. The man has become unique, typical. Says President Butler, in commenting on the type.

"The typical American is he who, whether dwelling in the North, South East or West, whether scholar, professional man, merchant, manufacturer, farmer or skilled worker for wages, lives the life of a good citizen and neighbor, who believes loyally and with all his heart in his nation's institutions, and in the underlying principles on which these institutions are built; who directs both his private and his public life by sound principles; who cherishes high ideals and who aims to train his children for a useful life and for their country's service."

Such is the citizen who is upholding this administration. Such must be the preponderating practice—American practice, if this country is to arrive at its highest destiny.—Cincinnati Record.

IT'S UP TO WILLIS

[Canton News]

The most important legislative change the new governor suggests is the election of assessors of tax values. Rule by the people, instead of rule by officials is his slogan. In this respect the truth is that all scientific progress in taxation system in recent years has been away from the election of tax assessors and toward the more disinterested and thorough and expert valuations to be secured when the assessor is not at the mercy of the voter.

Home rule? The amount of tax one pays towards the state's upkeep, the amount of tax one precinct pays toward the county's expenses, is determined partly by the amount other counties and precincts pay. If the assessor in Nimishillen township places a low value on property and the assessor in Plain township does the duty the property owners of Plain township are paying more than their share. The voters of Plain township do not cast ballots for the assessor in Nimishillen township, but in truth

they are as much interested in that assessor as in their own.

Governor Willis is a Republican. There are Republicans in Ohio who would tear down the good, Governor Cox's administration did just in order to discredit the political party over which they have triumphed.

Such men do not deserve much admiration. No more admiration does the Democrat deserve who hopes that Willis will stub his toe just because he is a Republican.

Citizenship ought to be above party. The News hopes Willis will make a good Governor in performance, rather than in promises, because it believes that the welfare of the state of Ohio is more important than the welfare of any party, and it does not want to see Ohio spend two years in the garden of Gethsemane just in order to put the Democratic party back into power.

CUSSING CIVIL SERVICE

From all nooks, corners, crevices, trades, professions, colors and races come hungry Republican office seekers to Columbus. One day last week more than one thousand persons called on Governor Willis. He has but little time for real business. Jobs, good jobs and lots of jobs are demanded and in the name and by virtue of the G. O. P.

Willis finds that the civil service law is a pretty good wind shield for the present. He advises all applicants that the sinful Democrats stacked the cards on him when they enacted the civil service law which the dear people voted into the constitution.

After the made-to-order excuse and explanation, which are handed out at the Governor's office about the civil service being in the way of Republicans getting on the pay roll, the hungry office seeker goes outside and looks at the great stone capitol building in a sad wistful manner, and then leans up against its stone foundations, and proceeds, in his own way, and by himself, to cuss civil service. He tries to remember if he was fool enough to vote it a part of the state constitution.

The lone Republican thinks of his car fare and hotel bills, and how he damned Democrats before election. He becomes desperate. His insides turn to brimstone. His cuss words, from that on are a hell-fire blueish color. After this spasm he begins to think it over. What can he do to be saved?

He remembers his county representative. He hunts him up and finds him. He implores his law-maker to modify, if possible, the law, to amend, to amend the Ohio constitution again this side of Judgment day. It's a cold political world in winter time. At least ten thousand patriots are trying to devise ways and means to dodge civil service. It was a good thing when the Democratic administration when it permitted a lot of Republicans to get good jobs. It still makes a difference whose ox is horned.—Putnam County Sentinel.

288 pairs of shoes, sox, and gloves sold at Big Pete's Shoe Store last Saturday.

PIMPY? WELL, DON'T BE!

People Notice It. Drive Them Off With Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights. Cleanse the blood with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are the successful substitute for calomel—there's never any sickness or pain after taking them. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating. No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cured with "a dark brown taste," bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face. Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result. Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.



ASIDE from the efficient resources of this bank in dollars and cents, we point to the character and reputation of its directorate, which is composed of men of well known, established and conservative business reputation. A combination of great strength stands back of every dollar deposited here. Its resources and management are substantial and safe.

The First National Bank of Celina
The Home for Savings

Capital \$100,000.00
Surplus \$30,000.00

WHAT WILL REPUBLICANS DO FOR RAILROADS

Railroads will ask Ohio to permit an increase in passenger fare rate from two cents to two and one-half cents per mile. Nine years ago the two cent fare law was enacted. Tom L. Johnson stood behind it. Representative Freiner, of Vinton county, was one of the most aggressive supporters.

Before that time the common herd paid three cents per mile. There were many passes issued to politicians, legislators, and persons of influence. Commercial passengers got a two cent rate by buying a mileage book. Pastors got a reduced rate. State and county fairs got special low rates. Sunday excursions were run. The railways have never favored Ohio for reducing the rate from three cents to two cents per mile.

Many citizens believe that they deliberately set about to render less and inferior service in retaliation for this unfriendly legislature.

They now say they are willing to split the difference and be satisfied with two and one-half cents. They argue that the price of labor is much higher than ten years ago; that labor unions have forced the price of all kind of material upward. The flood cost them millions of dollars.

They put up the hardest kick against the big increase in taxes under Democratic Governors.

The railroad officials say that everything has advanced in price save and except passenger fares. Before asking and expecting any increase they will improve road beds and lessen the danger of accidents. Will they use part of the increased revenue to eliminate grade crossings, place watchmen, and safety gates to prevent loss of life, and erect and improve decent and comfortable waiting rooms at depots?

Will they agree to control politics by the use of free passes, if an increase in fare is made to the common people?

Will they agree to improve and beautify their right of way and eliminate the weeds and brush which scatter their seed far and wide across the farmers' fields?

Will they agree to build and maintain fences without quarreling with land owners? Will they agree to make settlements for live stock killed without long and expensive law suits?

A lot of railroad officials have acted in the past much like bulls in a china shop.

If these men will have the good sense and fairness to come straight across the table and promise some of these needed reforms in their service and policies, the dear public would more quickly listen to their appeals for help than if they fill the State House and hotels at Columbus with lobbyists.

The farmer does not travel many miles by rail on the average per year, especially since the advent of the automobile. He might be persuaded to agree to a slight increase in railroad fare if the railroads would agree to all the things mentioned herein.—Putnam County Sentinel.

AT MY ELBOW

Many men have applauded the sentiments which I have uttered in opposition to the extension of the suffrage.

Many men have patted me on the back, and said to me, "we are with you."

I had not carefully considered the character of the applauding influences at my elbow, but one day, after earnestly contemplating the approving characters, I recognized—

The president of a street railway corporation, which pays starvation wages to its employees.

The attorney for a private gas company which swindles a city.

The attorney for a stockyard company which steals unfair tribute from farmers and shippers.

The president of a big city bank which privately conducts a loan-shark game.

An attorney for a great brewery corporation which operates hundreds of lawless saloons.

The president of a great factory wherein sweat-shop methods are practiced upon the women and where the laws against child labor are defied.

An attorney for a millionaire who rents much city property at high rental for bawdy-house purposes.

The discovery appalled me. For twenty years I had been preaching in Nebraska the doctrine of opposition to corporation control in affairs of city, state or nation, yet here I found myself giving comfort to the worst of corporation influences.

What shall I do?

Shall I continue upon the easy pathway of subservience to a sectional sentiment, or shall I enter boldly upon the pathway of duty to my long-cherished, anti-monopoly principles? If duty calls such corporation influences as I have here named to oppose the extension of suffrage to women then, and reasonably so, duty should impel a true anti-monopolist to take the opposite course and give favor to that policy which wins the disapproval of monopolists.

I see the pathway of duty plainly. It will lead me away from associates whom I have prized. It will carry me to the ridicule of some, and to the scorn of others who will not understand. But my feet are on the pathway and no steps will be retraced.

The applauding influences at my elbow have taught me that the corporation influences fear the extension of the ballot to the women of Nebraska simply because they feel and know that the intelligent women who employ their ballots in opposition to every claim by every corporation that it has a divine or any other kind of right to rule in affairs of city, state or nation.

Having made this discovery, I bid adieu to the applauding influences at my elbow. From this day my lips are sealed against any words of opposition to the extension of the suffrage to the women of Nebraska.—Edgar Howard, Editor Columbus (Neb.) Telegram.

THE AGRICULTURAL "RIPPER"

Apparently the first of the "rippers" which the Republican legislature is to put forward is that designed to restore the "good old days" in the Ohio agricultural department. Backed by the Governor, it is said, a measure is ready for discussion in the assembly which, if enacted, would eliminate the present board of three commissioners and substitute one of nine; the nine themselves, serving without pay, would name a secretary of agriculture to run the department.

Under this plan all promotional and educational work would be taken out of the commission and given to the college of agriculture at Ohio State University. All prosecutions for the illegal sale of drugs would be conducted by the pharmacy board.

This would mean decentralization. The Plain Dealer believes it would mean a backward step in the agricultural development of Ohio.

Judson Harmon took politics out of Ohio legislature. James M. Cox, his successor, not only kept politics out, but directed the legislation that harmonized all branches of the state's agricultural activity and wrote efficiency into a department of state administration that sadly needed it.

The law creating the agricultural commission took effect in August, 1913. Four men already in the service of the state were named by the governor to membership on the first commission; two of them were Democrats and two of them Republicans. Prior to that time the work now in the hands of this commission was divided among six different boards or departments. The members of these boards numbered forty-two.

Duplication of effort was an inevitable result of the old system. Waste of revenue was another effect. Complete harmony could not be looked for. Enforcement of the present law corrected all this.

If this is, indeed, to be the new administration's first "ripper" the majority at Columbus strikes at a shining mark. The agricultural reorganization law is one of the best of the Cox accomplishments. We do not believe that any considerable number of citizens of Ohio, including those engaged in agriculture, favor any such program as that now proposed by the administration.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OLD "JOHN BARLEYCORN" WILL BE SHOWN AT COLUMBUS

On the evening of Monday, February 1, at the Board of Trade Auditorium, Columbus, will be given free exhibition of the John Barleycorn moving pictures. This is in connection with the State Convention of Ohio temperance workers which meets February 1 and 2. At this exhibition the manager of the John Barleycorn film will tell of the opposition the company has encountered from the liquor men of the country.

When it became known a year ago that Jack London's powerful temperance story was to be shown in pictures, the liquor men of Chicago offered the company \$25,000 if it would not show the pictures in Ohio and six other states until December of last year. The offer was refused. The John Barleycorn film was brought to Ohio, but the state board of censors cut out the drinking scenes, and the State Industrial Commission refused to review the decision, although urged to do so by many prominent citizens. The pictures have been shown to packed houses in many of the states and are doing great good for temperance.

The fact that the film can be seen at Columbus free on February 1st, and that at the same time will be told the story of the efforts of the liquor men to sidetrack it, is expected to greatly increase the number attending the State Dry Convention.

DON'T SUFFER WITH NEURALGIA

Musterole Gives Delicious Comfort

When those sharp pains go shooting through your head, when your skull seems as if it would split, just rub a little MUSTEROLE on the temples and neck. It draws out the inflammation, soothes away the pain—gives quick relief.

MUSTEROLE is a clean, white ointment, made with oil of mustard. Better than a mustard plaster and does not blister!

Doctors and nurses frankly recommend MUSTEROLE for Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Neuralgia, Congestion, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches of the Back or Joints, Sprains, Sore Muscles, Bruises, Chills, Frosted Feet—Colds of the Chest (it often prevents Pneumonia).

At your druggist's, in 25c and 50c jars, and a special large hospital size for \$2.50. Be sure you get the genuine MUSTEROLE. Refuse imitations—get what you ask for. The Musterole Company, Cleveland, Ohio.



Bank Opening

The Officers and Directors of THE CITIZENS BANKING CO. hereby announce the completion of the remodeling of their Bank and invite their friends and patrons to attend the general opening for inspection on Saturday, January 30, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock p.m.

It has been our purpose to build a modern and up-to-date Bank Building which, for safety, convenience, and elegance cannot be excelled.

Your kind attendance is desired.

The Citizens Banking Company

CELINA, OHIO

TO BATLE AGAINST INCREASED FARES

Columbus, January 23.—If the steam railroads of this state secure legislation at the present session increasing the rate of passenger fare from two to two and a half cents a mile they must do so over the political corpse of John R. Freiner, of McArthur.

Freiner is the author of the two-cent rate law, and now that it is threatened with repeal he has become its protector. As member of the House nine years ago he fathered and fought for this act. Full of fight he has come to the capital to "lobby for the people," as he calls it, against the railroads' increase proposal.

Today, Freiner, who is a farmer, lumber dealer, contractor and politician, issued an open letter in reply to the declaration of an Ohio railroad official that the passenger earnings of steam roads in Ohio have not increased since the two-cent law was enacted.

With the aid of a table secured from the report of the public utilities commission, Freiner shows that passenger earnings per mile of road of railroads operating in Ohio have increased every year since 1906 except for the year 1912. Passenger earnings proper, he shows, have increased from \$22,334,825 in 1906 to \$29,725,757 in 1913.

The increase in 1907, the first year following the enactment of the two-cent law, Freiner shows, was \$1,342,596.—Cleveland Leader.

OLD ALABAMA DRY

Governor Henderson's Vetoes on Bills Are Voted Down

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22.—Governor Henderson delivered an address to the Alabama legislature today, renouncing two bills for statewide prohibition. "I disapprove the bills," he said, "and suggest that the voters of the state rather than the legislature decide whether they want the various counties of the state wet or dry. This will lead to prohibition state-wide, more efficient than state-wide prohibition."

Alabama will become a prohibition state July 1 under two related measures which became law tonight without Executive approval. Within a few hours after Governor Henderson had vetoed the bills and asked that the prohibition question be submitted to the voters at a special election, both houses voted down his proposal and re-passed the bills by overwhelming majorities.

WORK MAKES SELF RESPECT

We are all poor. Misfortune may befall any estate in a day. It is no credit to anybody to be born well off. It is an accident. The rank is generally the "guinea stamp." Wealth may have a poverty of morale that beggars any word to describe. Poverty may have a wealth of honor that astonishes angels. A day's work on any stands between any man and want. No one is entitled to a living who will not work. There is no divine order of loafers. There is no excuse for a so-called "leisure class." The state has two troubles: the pauper who invents a reason for being fed without toil, and the rich idler who claims a right to live from the work of others. For the one class the city is asked to open soup houses and provide winter bed and keep. For the other the police are asked to patrol unused mansions, while the owners, flitting about, attempt to spend a part of an unearned income. Self respect is built by work of hand or brain. Immunity because of money breeds parasites, a class to be abhorred. Charity to hard luck rascals is misdirected sentiment which is neither just nor religious. Willingness to work is a fair test.—Alexander C. Stephens, in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

I advise every woman who has the least symptom of womanly trouble, to take Cardui.

Lady Reader, have you any of these symptoms? If so, we urge you, as Mrs. Street does, to give Cardui, the woman's tonic, a trial.

It is composed of purely vegetable ingredients—and can do you no harm. It is almost sure to do you good.

Your dealer sells Cardui.

Try it today.

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